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米國陸軍總司令部

太平洋戦争犯罪部

陸軍郵便局五〇〇號

一九四五年十二月二十四日

覺書宛先： 檢察部（報告第一三七號）

經由： 戦争犯罪部庶務主任

件通： 一九四五年八月中ニ於ケル比島、ル
ソン島イロコススア、セルバンテス、
バリオデシウイデエ、シチオリロン
グニ於ケル五人ノ市民殺害ト其後ノ
人肉嗜食

× × × × × ×

証言ノ概要

一九四五年八月初旬（R一、八）八人ノ日本
兵ガシチオリロングノピツルンダイノ家ニ行
キツツアルノが見ラレタ（R二、一〇）日本
人ガ近ヅクト二人ハソノ近所ニ通レ又隠レタ、
然シ日本人ハ五人ノ居住者ヲ銃剣デ殺シタ。
ソノ中ノ二人ハ三オノ女ノ子デアツタ（R一、
五）六人ノ日本人ハソノ家ニ二日間留ツテ
キタガ其ノ間ソレラノ或ル犠牲者ノ身体ノ肉
ヲ食シタ（R一、三、一〇）。

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2.

ソノ最初ノ夜、小サナ女ノ子ノ肉ハ細カニ刻
マレ、棒切ノ端ニ刺サレ火ノ上デ焼カレタ。

(R三) 翌朝他ノ犠牲者ノ肉ハ土地ノ野菜ト
一緒ニ焼カレタリ、或ハ煮ラレタ (R三) 三
人ノ犠牲者ノ肉ハコノヤウニシテ食ヒ盡サレ
タ。尚犠牲者ノ一人ノ身体ハ後デソノ家ノ前
ヲ流レテキタ川ノ中ニ投ゲ込マレタ。 (R四)
他ノ二人ノ犠牲者ノ身体ハ則レラレナカツタ。
日本人ガ立去ツタ後二人ノ屍察者ハソノ家ニ
入り日本人ノ一人ニ依ツテ残サレタ物ノ中ト
ソノ日本人ニ依ツテ使用サレテキタ湯沸ノ中
ニ一宛ノ人間ノ肉ヲ見タ (R四、八、一一)
二日後犠牲者ノ屍ハ當局將校ノ命令ニヨツテ
埋藏サレタ。 (R八)

一九四五年七月二十九日日本ノ兵隊アサダ、
カメイテノ率イル部隊ハ米軍ニヨツテ殆ンド
全滅トナツタ。 (R一五) アサダト他ノ四人
ノ日本人ハ明ラカニソノ地方ヲ彷徨シ始メタ
(R一六) 一九四五年八月六日彼等ハ黄昏時
小サナ小川ノ邊リノ三軒ノ家ニサシカ、ツタ
時ソノ一軒ノ家デ食物ヲ獲得セント試ミタ、
日本人ノ一人ガ戸ニ近ヅイタ時ソノ家ノ者ハ

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ソノ兵隊ヲナイフデ殺シタ（R一六、二三）
ソレカラソノ二人ノ日本人ハ彼等ノ戰友ヲ殺
シタ男ヲ銃剣デ殺シソノ死体ヲ外ニ持テ出シ
タ（R一六、二三）家ノ中ニハ八人居タ、一
人ノ婦人ト十才位ノ女ノ子ハ泣キ叫ンデキタ。
日本人ハ眞摺ガ隣人ヲカリ立テル事ヲ恐レテ
ソノ婦人ノ口ヲ彼女ノ衣服デ覆ヒ、二人ノ日
本人ガ銃剣デ彼女ノ腹ト背中ヲ刺突シ即座ニ
殺シテシマツタ。ソノ小サナ女ノ子ハ足ヲ縛
ラレ銃剣ニ依ツテ殺サレタ（R一六、一七、
二三）ソノ後日本人ハ去ツタ。（R一六）

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC
WAR CRIMES BRANCH

AP0 500
24 December 1945

MEMORANDUM TO: Prosecution Section (Report No. 137)

THRU: Executive Officer, War Crimes Branch

SUBJECT: The murder of five civilians and subsequent cannibalism in Sitio Lilong, Barrio Dinwiddie, Cervantes, Ilcos Sur, Luzon, P.I., during August 1945, and the killing of three civilians in Sitio Penidet, Presidencia Bakun, Mountain Province, Luzon, P. I., on 6 August 1945.

* * *

II. SUMMARY OF EVIDENCE:

In the early part of August 1945 (R 1, 8), six Japanese soldiers were seen going to the home of PITLUNGAY in sitio Lilong (R 2, 10). Two men fled and hid nearby as the Japanese approached but the Japanese bayoneted to death all five occupants of the house one of whom was a three-year old girl (R 1, 5). The six Japanese ate the flesh from some of the bodies of their victims during the two-day period that they stayed at the house (R 1, 3, 10). The first evening, the flesh of the little girl was cut into small pieces, put on the ends of sticks and roasted over an open fire (R 3). The next morning, the flesh of another victim was roasted or boiled with native vegetables (R 3). The flesh of three of the victims was consumed in this manner (R 3). The body of one of the victims was later thrown into the river that ran in front of the house (R 4). The bodies of the two other victims were not touched. After the Japanese left, the two observers went into the house and saw a piece of human flesh inside of a bag left by one of the Japanese and also inside of one of the kettles that had been used by the Japanese (R 4, 8, 11). Two days later, the remains of the victims were buried on the order of the barrio lieutenant (R 8).

On 29 July 1945, the organization of a Japanese soldier, ASADA, Kameichi, was practically annihilated by American forces (R 15). ASADA and four other Japanese apparently began to roam the country side (R 16). On 6 August 1945, they came upon three houses near a small stream at dusk and attempted to obtain food at one of these houses. When one of the Japanese approached the door, the man of the house killed the soldier with a knife (R 16, 23). Two of the Japanese then bayoneted to death the man who had killed their companion, and took his body outside (R 16, 23). There were eight persons inside the house and a woman and a girl about ten years old were shouting. The Japanese, fearing that the commotion would rouse the neighbors, covered the mouth of the woman with her clothes and two of the Japanese bayoneted her in the stomach and in back simultaneously, killing her instantly. The little girl was tied by her feet and was killed with bayonets (R 16, 17, 23). The Japanese then left (R 16).

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